Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1864. NUMBER 257.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

STARTLING FROM PADUCAH—THE TOWN ATTACKED BY FORREST AND BURNED.

REBELS REPULSED WITH SEVERE LOSS—SPLENDID GALLANTRY OF THE UNION FORCES.

THE UNION CITY AFFAIR—SHAMEFUL CONDUCT OF THE COMMANDING OFFICER.

Important from Louisiana—Union Victories at New Iberia and Bute a la Rose.

A Fleet of French Frigates at the Mouth of the Rio Grande—Threatened Complications with France.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT—HE EXPLAINS THE MEANING AND APPLICATION OF THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

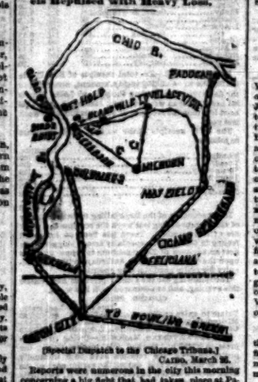
Rumor that the Militia are to be Called out for Six Months.

DEATH OF HON. OWEN LOVEJOY AT BROOKLYN, N. Y.

A DISLOYAL COLONEL DISMISSED FROM THE ARMY.

A BATTLE AT PADUCAH.

Forrest's Rebels Attack the Town—Gallantry of Our Troops—The Rebels Repulsed with Heavy Loss.



[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, March 26.

Reports were numerous in the city this evening concerning a big fight that had taken place at Paducah, and the destruction of the town. The facts, as we have obtained them from the best authority, are these:

The Rebels, after leaving Union City, were joined by another detachment, so that their combined force numbered 6,500 strong. They are reported to have been commanded by Forrest in person. With this force he made a dash into Paducah at 1 p. m. of the 25th. The place was defended by Colonel Hicks, with about 800 men in all. There were also two gunboats in the river. Immediately after the enemy entered the town, their sharpshooters, sheltered by houses, commenced to pick off our men as the first, and the gunboats immediately opened fire on the town. The shells fell as quickly as possible, most of them crossing over the river.

The fight lasted from 1 p. m. till midnight, during which time Col. Hicks and his brave band displayed a courage and coolness unsurpassed by the oldest veterans of the war. Assisted by the gunboats, when the rebels, having lost several lives, retired in killed and wounded, were compelled to rally. Our troops being protected by fortifications, but few of them were killed.

It was expected that the fight would be renewed this morning, but reinforcements have been sent down to rescue the Paducah troops, and the rebels, therefore, had no fears need be entertained of the result. Supplies have also been sent. A large number of houses have been burned and considerable damage done to property. The rebels are reported to the enemy occupied houses. They could be driven out only by destroying the buildings that sheltered them.

The fight was severe, and the conduct of the Union forces, both officers and men, was all that could be desired.

The rebel Col. Thompson was killed. His head was taken off by a cannon ball.

The rebel loss was very severe.

There is a rumor that several women and children were killed, but it is perhaps exaggerated.

A portion of our forces have reached Smithland, and are now on their way to Paducah.

Every thing is quiet at Cairo.

CAIRO, March 26.—Forrest, made an attack on Paducah at 1 p. m. to-day. The rebels soon occupied the fort, and our gunboats commenced a vigorous shelling of the town. Our troops heard from the buildings on Front street were in flames.

SPRINGFIELD, March 26.—Gen. Jeffries, U. S. A., has just received the following dispatch from General Brayman, who commands at Cairo:

CAIRO, March 26, 1864.

The enemy, 4000 strong, attacked Paducah yesterday. They occupied the town. Col. Hicks, with his men and two gunboats, fought and beat them, the battle closing at midnight. Paducah was battered by artillery, and is still in flames. The rebels were repulsed. Reinforcements have gone up to make a new attack, but I think Hicks has finished the business.

M. BRAYMAN,
(Signed) Brigadier General Commanding.

To J. White, Brigadier General, Springfield, Ill., March 26.

To Adjutant Gen. A. C. Fuller, Tremont House, Chicago:

C. T. Chase, Sanitary Agent at Cairo, telegraphs as follows:

Paducah was sacked and burned by Forrest yesterday. Our forces had the garrison at 5 o'clock in the morning. The rebels retreated on the opposite bank without food or clothing.

E. C. MEIG.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Interesting Military Matters.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 26, 1864.

The number of men from Illinois reported on the enrollment lists as being in the naval service is 339, and they will be credited on the next requisition given out.

The following Illinois men have been examined within the past six months, and recommended for promotion: Lieutenant-Colonel, J. W. Sprague, for Captain; Edward W. Mantyard, for 1st Lieutenant; Henry S. Wadsworth, for 2d Lieutenant; A. C. Foster, for 2d Lieutenant; Charles L. French, for 1st Lieutenant; H. Adams, for 2d Lieutenant; Thos. M. Conant, for 1st Lieutenant; Geo. O. Folsom, for 1st Lieutenant.

They verify the total number of brains are reported to the Provost Marshal. The vacancies which was temporarily interrupted by the late strife is proceeding as usual to the satisfaction of all parties, most of the engineers having returned to their pursuits.

New recruits continue to arrive. Seventy-five reported themselves at General White's headquarters yesterday, and received their outfits at once.

The new recruits for the army of the Cumberland will be arrested into the service on Saturday next, by Capt. Lamer.

The Seventy-first regiment of Illinois volunteers, Col. John Logan; and the veteran 12th regiment, Col. Cyrus Hall, arrived at Camp Butler on Thursday evening, at about 6 o'clock. They will remain over Sunday at Camp Butler, for thirty days.

The 8th Illinois cavalry will arrive here this evening.

Seizure of Locomotives.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—Gen. McCallum, Superintendent of Military Railroads, has seized the locomotives of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, which were being constructed for the Grand Trunk Railway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President Defines the Meaning of the Amnesty Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, March 26.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has become necessary to define the cases in which insurgent enemies are entitled to the benefits of the proclamation of the President of the United States, which was made on the 8th day of December, 1863, and the manner in which they shall proceed to avail themselves of those benefits; and,

WHEREAS the objects of that proclamation were to suppress the insurrection, and restore the authority of the United States; and

WHEREAS the amnesty therein proposed by the President was offered with reference to those objects alone;

Now, therefore I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the said proclamation does not apply to the cases of persons who at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits thereof, by taking the oath thereby prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds, or on parole, on the civil, military or naval authorities, or agents of the United States as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind, either before or after conviction, and that on the contrary, it does apply only to those persons who being out at large and free from any such confinement or duress, shall voluntarily come forward and take said oath with the purpose of restoring peace and establishing the national authority. Persons excluded from the amnesty offered by said proclamation may apply to the President for clemency, like all other offenders, and their application will receive due consideration.

It is further declared and proclaimed that the oath in the aforesaid proclamation, dated December 8, 1863, may be taken and subscribed before any commissioned officer, civil or military or naval, in the service of the United States, or any other civil or military officer of a State or Territory, not in insurrection, who by the laws thereof may be qualified for administering oaths. All officers who receive such oaths are hereby authorized to give a certificate thereof to the persons respectively by whom they are made; and such officers are hereby required to transmit the original records of such oaths, at as early a day as may be convenient, to the Department of State, where they will be deposited and remain in the archives of the Government. The Secretary of State will keep a register thereof, and will on application in proper cases, furnish certificates of such records in the customary form of official certificates.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this 25th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

Signed by the President,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1864.

SENATE NEWS.

General Joe Johnston's official report of the Vicksburg campaign appears in the Richmond *Examiner* of March 19th. It discloses the fact that Johnston, on the 17th of May, ordered Pemberton to evacuate Vicksburg, march northward, and in two days later ordered Gardner to evacuate Fort Hudson. Pemberton's reason for not evacuating, as ordered was that it would destroy the morale of the army. Gardner received the order and reported to him. Breckinridge's division reached Jackson on June 4th, at which time Johnston's total force amounted to 24,000, but no destitute of ammunition, artillery and transportation that he could not move to Big Black till the 29th of June. Arrangements were made to attack Grant's rear on the 5th of July, but on the 3d the news of the surrender was received. Johnston says the time to have defeated Grant was when he crossed the Mississippi at Bruinsburg, and that he so telegraphed Pemberton on the 1st of May, but his instructions were neglected. He counted Pemberton force at 50,000, obedience of orders up to the final investment of Vicksburg, and holds him responsible for the loss of the place.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Reverdy Johnson, Collamer and Wilson are among the Senators who will make elaborate speeches in favor of the Constitutional Amendment for the admission to the State Legislatures of the amendment to the Constitution prohibitory to Slavery.

The House Naval Committee will probably soon go West to examine and report upon proposed sites for Navy Yards.

THE RAYMOND COUNTY MARSHAL.

The defence opens in the Raymond Court Martial to-morrow. Bradley, senior, counsel for Hammond will set forth at length the case to be made for the defence.

THE BLAIR CASE.

The Blair Investigating Committee have sent to St. Louis for several witnesses.

MILITARY.

General Order No. 114 prohibiting officers from visiting Washington without the leave of the Adjutant General or Chief of Staff of the Army is being rigidly enforced. Among those who suffered from this effects are Generals Major Frank S. Bond, junior A. D. C. of Gen. Benjamin, who had just arrived from St. Louis, for the purpose of procuring a reversal of the Casula Military Committee's order in the case of Col. Bond, dismissing him the service, and Major-General in the volunteer service, who came from Chickamauga. Sec. Stanton orders Major Bond to leave town in the first train, and report himself under arrest to Gen. Rosecrans for visitation of punishment. A register is being made of officers offending in this manner, and several Brigadiers who have been lobbying for promotion about the Capital are booked for early outgoing trains.

PERSONAL.

Frank Blair has requested leave to recall his resignation as Major General, with a view to the restoration of his rank. It is understood that he and the President has consented to cancel the resignation, but his vacancy is already filled, and the whole number of Major Generals authorized by law have been appointed. It is known how the others are to be finally accomplished.

It is understood that Gen. Gordon Granger if not already relieved from command of the 4th Army Corps will be.

FROM THE PROVOST MARSHALL GENERAL.

A circular issued from Provost Marshal General Fry's office to-day contains instructions for the guidance of Provost Marshals in recruiting for the naval service and marine corps, under the joint resolution of February 24th. They are directed to report persons applying to be enlisted in the naval service or marine corps to the naval physical examination by the Surgeon of the Board of Examiners, and in case of these, in case they pass examination, to the nearest rendezvous. Marines are also required to be not less than five feet four inches in height, and between 18 and 25 years of age, except musicians and buglers, who may be between and are in certain cases, who may be enlisted at 45. The naval officers are to furnish the three months pay advanced as bounty to enlistees. The Provost Marshal service in the West are at Erie, Pa., Cairo and Chicago for marine corps, and the navy yard at Cairo.

REVENUE DECISION.

Commissioner Lowe has decided that the new tax laws changes in no great measure the provisions of the old law exempting exported distilled liquors from duty. Regulations to carry out the new act will be issued next week.

NATIONAL CURRENCY.

An amendment is to be proposed to the pending National currency bill authorizing the Comptroller to pay notes out to the National Banks to the extent of one-fourth of their circulation, such notes to withdrawn on the resumption of specie payments. It is now thought that this amendment may be passed, but it will meet strong opposition.

The metrical relating to redemption will probably be amended, if not, so as to enable banks at their option to redeem at one of the commercial centers now named in the bill at par, or in New York at a discount not exceeding one quarter of one per cent.

PERSONAL.

President Lincoln, Lieut. Gen. Grant, Secretary Stanton and Gen. Halleck, took a drive together this afternoon.

Rev. Dr. Byron Sunderland, pastor 1st Presbyterian church of this city, and Chaplain of the Senate, has been elected by the Presbyterian church at Paris. Has disposed to accept the proposition temporarily. His church meets Monday to consider the expediency of giving him a leave of absence for two years.

The friends of the Hon. Owen Lovejoy will take place to-morrow afternoon at Brooklyn, N. Y. Messrs. Sumner and Stewart of the Senate, and Messrs. Arnold and Grimes of the House to-morrow by Mr. Washburne, and a Committee of the House appointed to go to Brooklyn and accompany the remains to Illinois.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The *Post* states that a private letter from Washington says Gen. Grant intends to give all officers who have been dismissed the service a fair trial. Among them are Col. Dodge, Col. Bissell, Col. Wood, Col. Bond, and Colonel and Major-General in the volunteer service, who came from Chickamauga. Sec. Stanton orders Major Bond to leave town in the first train, and report himself under arrest to Gen. Rosecrans for visitation of punishment. A register is being made of officers offending in this manner, and several Brigadiers who have been lobbying for promotion about the Capital are booked for early outgoing trains.

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THE VERY LATEST.

2 O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Later from Paducah, &c., &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, March 27.

Later advices from Columbus report that Forrest's and Faulkner's commands are between that place and Mayfield, but badly used up in their fight at Paducah. Their loss is far greater than at first reported. 1,500 of their wounded have arrived at Mayfield. One regiment lost 160 men, and one company had 25 killed. It is not supposed that they will venture an attack on Columbus. Our forces are ready for them.

Forrest and Faulkner were attempting to form a Junction near Clinton.

By the arrival of the steamer Gresham we have Memphis dates of the 26th. Cotton is still declining, quoted at 29c.

The following items we clip from the *Bulletin* of yesterday morning:

As a portion of the 2d and Iowa cavalry were called out to discharge their pieces, which had been loaded for sometime, they by mistake fired on the camp of the 1st Alabama cavalry, killing one man and wounding two. Some clothes which were hanging between two camps, obscured one from the other, and thus caused the accident as we have stated.

Memphis cotton is marked dull; good middling at 56c.

Memphis dates of the 27th say cotton is unchanged and no inquiry. Holders manifest no disposition to sell, good middling in Yiz, strictly middling 56c.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, March 26, 1864.

By the arrival of the Liberty No. 2 we have later dates from Memphis.

Cotton remains dull. It is quoted at 57@58c. The Liberty brought up 900 bales.

We clip the following from the *Bulletin* of the 26th instant:

Pay days pass by without escorting parties leaving Helena, Ark., who diligently clear out the garrison, and defend the country best on Front street. On Monday last one of our parties came in with no less than eighteen prisoners. Among them was Charley Coolidge, a tolerably well known individual who had been a prisoner on parole, was exchanged, and is now in captivity again.

Capt. Burnbol was also re-captured. He had been a prisoner, and was on the point of leaving on parole for Camp Morton, Indiana, when he was re-captured. He had been a prisoner, and was on the point of leaving on parole for Camp Morton, Indiana, when he was re-captured. He had been a prisoner, and was on the point of leaving on parole for Camp Morton, Indiana, when he was re-captured.

Lieut. Col. James A. Hardie, Assistant Adjutant General, who confirmed as Colonel and Inspector General to-day by the Senate, unanimously, without the usual reference to the Military Committee.

Capt. Louis H. Pelouze was nominated for the vacancy made by Hardie's promotion.

The Hagerstown (Md.) *Herald* of a late date reports the appointment under the will of a deceased person, of seventeen able-bodied slaves, men and women, at $3 each.

The number of cadets under the West Point appropriation bill as passed by both houses, remains at 1,000 under the present law.

Gen. Sibley's nomination was returned to the President to-day for change of date.

Of the 200 National Banks already organized, 120 are supplied with notes amounting to twelve millions of dollars. The aggregate capital stock is fifty-three millions. Twenty-six millions, four hundred and seventy-seven thousand in bonds are deposited to secure circulation.

It is not probable that the efforts of the Chesnut and other Western merchants for the rescinding of the order of the Commissary General directing all purchases of coffee and sugarby army sutlers to be made in New York, will be successful. That official insists and expresses his readiness to have it tested. He says that he is sure that he can not only save money to the Government by purchasing in the New York market directly from importers, but also can prevent frauds more effectually than in the West, under the perfect system of inspection in that city.

In regard to coffee, particularly, he is sure of saving a large amount from better facilities for grading.

The Department is fully aware of the ill feeling produced by the decision of the Commissary General, but sustains it as most conducive to public interest.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Senate confirmed Lieut. H. Jayne, of the 8th Illinois cavalry, as first Lieutenant; Henry C. Hodges, 1st Lieutenant to be aid to Gen. McClernand; also Lockwood Todd and Nathan A. Richardson of Illinois, to be Commissioners of Subsistence, with the rank of Captains.

The President to-day dismissed Col. Wolford of Kentucky from the U. S. service for disloyal sentiments expressed at a recent sword presentation in Kentucky.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—A special to the New York *Commercial Advertiser* says:

The Secretary of State is understood to be in favor of an immediate and unequivocal demonstration against the Mexican affairs of Napoleon, and the French in connection with the great rebellion. It is by no means certain that the President is ready to be made that it should have been postponed until the moment when the only effect must be to precipitate an issue from which the most serious complications. The appearance of a fleet of nine or ten French frigates, mounting from 50 to 60 guns, off the mouth of the Rio Grande, of which fact government is advised by telegraph this morning, has a large significance in connection with this question.

The friends of the quicksilver company expect a proclamation from the President to-day or to-morrow declaring the property restored to the owners during the present week.

Numerous changes are being made in unimportant positions in the army of the Potomac. On a view to economy.

New York dates to the 27th. The *Tribune's* special says a great number of applications have gone to the front.

An order has been issued allowing officers and men of invalid corps to go for active duty to enter the veteran corps.

The *Herald's* Washington special says the 4th N. Y. Heavy Artillery is ordered to the Southern Infantry. It numbers 2,000 men.

Markets by Telegraph.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BRIDGEPORT, Ill., March 26, 1864—9 p. m.

CLEARED—Packet, Ladelle, 37,400 feet lumber 20 thousand shingles; Perrigo, Lamb, 16,000

Chicago Tribune.

THE NEW RITUAL OF THE CHRISTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE.

THE FIRE OF LONDON REPEATED.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN ON THE STUMP.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

THE STATES AND THE WAR.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKETS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

COMMERCIAL.

GRAIN STORAGE.

NEW ELEVATOR.

The Third Day of May.

HUMAN FRAILTY OR

REMOVAL.

PROCTER & GAMBLE

34 West Second Street,

CINCINNATI.

STAR CANDLES, LARD

GERMAN SOAP.

Pearl Starch, Fancy Soaps,

LOOK FOR THE

BEST ICE.

LAKE ICE.

CHICAGO ICE COMPANY

CRYSTAL LAKE

Discriminate.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY

Boston, Mass.

HOME GOLD COMPANY

Capital

Partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP

LASAK & MORRIS

THE COPARTNERSHIP

Miscellaneous.

Help for the Afflicted.

A Physiological View of

Dr. Marx

Musical Instructor.

G. C. C.

THE CONFESSIONS AND

Bishop of Moder on the very question, &c.

THE STATES AND THE WAR.

The Proclamation of the War Compact.

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THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Special Notices.

A. T., 1866.—X.

PLANTATION BITTERS,

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CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
PRICE TEN CENTS. TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY EDITIONS.

Chicago Tribune

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1861.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Opinion of the New Orleans Press—The Seizure of the Forts—Their Capture.

THE CAPTURE OF FORT PICKENS BY THE SECESSIONISTS.

Official Confirmation of the Commissioners' Report.

THE CAPTURE OF UNION TROOPS.

Special Correspondence of the Commercial.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Indiana in Favor of Her Quota.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Our Losses at Fort Du Gaul.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

HOUSE.

The Private Platform.

Proposed Cooling Off of the Members.

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